

Business Notices.

THE EVERETT HAT.

Imported by

Voss & Sons

Established and made by

BALLARD, N. Y. Co.

No. 45 Broadway.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

CLOTHING FOR CASH.

NEW STYLES, BARGAINS.

BUSINESS COATS, DRESS COATS, ETC.

For Men and Boys' wear.

Wholesale or Retail.

N. A. Knap.

No. 19 Court Street.

ARE YOU AWARE OF IT?

Parents complain of

the difficulty their children experience in learning to read.

The difficulty is not in the letters, but in the

method of teaching. The method of teaching

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THE CLOTHING TRADE HAS NEVER

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The Congressional Committee of Conference met again yesterday morning, as was appointed, but came to no conclusion. Another meeting will be held this morning, but there is no apparent prospect of an agreement. It is understood that Mr. Hunter, one of the Senate's conferees, is inclined to no substantial modification of the Senate bill, while Mr. English, the pivot of the House conferees, though willing and even anxious to harmonize the difference and settle the question, is not disposed to surrender the vital demand of the House that whatever adjustment may be decided on in Congress shall be subject to express approval or rejection by the People of Kansas. Such, as we understand it, is Mr. English's position, and we have seen no indication that he is inclined to swerve from it. Should he do so, it is by no means certain that a majority of the House will ratify the surrender. A very few days more must dispel all uncertainty on the subject.

The mails for Europe will be dispatched from Boston, on Wednesday, by the Cunard steamship America. Letters should be posted for the railroad mail by 11 o'clock this morning, and for the steamboat mail at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

This long-suffering and shamefully-plundered city is at length relieved of Devlin, Fernando Wood's Street Commissioner. The Special Committee of the Aldermen last night returned the papers in their hands to the Board, without expressing any further opinion than that the Board, upon the request of the Mayor, had full power to remove the Commissioner. No investigation was made into the Mayor's charges for want, nominally, of time, but really of inclination. Nor was it necessary, since the papers have gone to the Grand Jury, who will investigate the matter free from the corrupting influence of partisan friendship. Upon receiving the Committee's report, a motion was carried to vacate the office of Street Commissioner, and immediately thereafter the Mayor sent in the name of Edward Cooper to fill the place. After a few explanations, and an evident desire on the part of some to dodge the question, a vote was taken on the confirmation of Mr. Cooper, which resulted unanimously in his favor—not one voice being raised against this most just and necessary taking off of Charles Devlin. In order that no further dodges might smooch or delay the good work, the Mayor had remained in his office, and as soon as the vote was announced Mr. Cooper presented his securities, was regularly sworn in, and received the keys. A large crowd of Devlin's friends retired from the Hall with elongated visages and heavy hearts; but as these well-fattened tax-exempters departed, every honest tax-payer breathed more freely. During the day, Judge Sutherland, at the instigation of Devlin, issued an order to Mayor Tiemann to appear before the Supreme Court to-day and show cause for refusing possession of the office to Devlin. It will not take the Mayor long to answer the question. We presume Mr. Cooper is awake to the character of some of the parties to the frauds perpetrated through the Street Department, and that he will take good care that they do not even yet steal the books and papers, to which they have now not a shadow of claim. They are most unscrupulous knaves, and if they ever get their deserts they will do the State some service—at Sing Sing. It is possible that the Grand Jury will give Mr. Devlin the opportunity he pretends to desire so ardently of confronting his accusers, as the Court of General Session meets regularly on the first Monday of every month.

There are certain venomous snakes which have the faculty, when cut to pieces, of reuniting their severed bodies, and prolonging their hideous existence until the heel of some courageous traveler crushes the poisonous head to atoms, and lets out at once the venom and the life. One of these political snakes was thus finished last night. Heretofore cast out, cut in pieces, hedged around with fire, piled mountain high with loads of public scorn, he has managed to escape from every assault, and again and again raise his hundred heads against whatever Hercules might oppose. Now, it would seem, the work is complete, and he lies prone in the mire, utterly overwhelmed, without even a wiggle left in the remotest extremity of his political anatomy. Fernando Wood, driven from official power by an outraged and indignant people, has been since December last using all his well-known abilities to get the control of the Tammany Society, in which event he would have been the autocrat of the Democratic party, and controller of all nominations from his own for Governor down to Aldermen and Constables. For this he has worked night and day, in every conceivable manner except openly, and with every agent whom he could employ or threaten into his service. At Washington, at Albany, and at home, his labors have been unremitting. An oath-bound secret society was formed by his friends, and the mystery of midnight conclaves, with grand visions and grand invisibles, was a means used to frighten the timid and create an idea that his power was invincible. Last night the battle came off, and Mr. Wood suffered a defeat perfectly overwhelming. At the same hour his valuable friend and not-indorser, Charles Devlin, was removed from office, and the whole gang of contractors and camp-followers who last year fought Wood's battle or furnished the sows of war, were driven in disgrace from the public treasury. Unless the ex-Mayor possesses the vitality of a toad imbedded in a rock, he may be considered finished.

In Congress yesterday memorials were presented to the Senate from New-Orleans and Philadelphia, in favor of subsidizing the Collins and other lines of ocean steamers. Mr. Trumbull called for the evidence in the case of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, whereupon those worthies, for the first time, we believe, expressed a wish that the matter might be settled as soon as possible. Mr. Houston announcing that he was not ready to bring up his project for a Mexican Protectorate, the Deficiency bill was discussed. Memorials from citizens of Philadelphia, relative to the establishment of an ocean route between that city and Southampton, were presented; and Mr. Florence gave notice that he should introduce a bill to establish certain routes, and regulate the transportation of the mails.

The recent Municipal Elections in Missouri are known to have resulted in decided and significant triumphs for the cause of Free Labor. Not merely St. Louis, the commercial emporium not only of the Missouri, but of the whole region watered by the Missouri, and Jefferson, the political metropolis, but Kansas City, the largest border town, formerly a citadel of Border Ruffianism, and the

scene of most flagrant outrages on the property and persons of Free-State men migrating to Kansas, has been revolutionized. Her Mayor elected a fortnight since, Mr. J. Payne, is a Douglas Democrat and Free-State man. In fact as Kansas City draws her trade mainly from Kansas, the enthusiastic and devoted adherence of the latter, to the Free-State cause naturally draws the former after it. Henceforth, Free-State men will no more be contraband in Kansas City.

The triumph in Jefferson City, however, is the most emphatic of any. Here, so far as we are aware, the question of Emancipation was never mooted till now. The county (Cole) was rather friendly to Col. Benton, and gave him a plurality of her vote for Governor, but gave Buchanan quite two to one over Fillmore for President, and Stewart for Governor last year nearly two to one over Rollins. No candidate ever ran in it avowedly as an Emancipationist till now. But Mr. James B. Gardinier, who ran as a Bentonian candidate for Congress in 1850, and for Attorney-General at a subsequent election, and who is now fully enlisted in the work of securing Missouri to Free Labor, was nominated for Mayor of Jefferson this Spring, with a full Free-Labor ticket, which is elected throughout by over seventy majority. But for the newly immigrated voters rejected because they had not paid a tax, this majority would have been larger.

A writer from Jefferson City to *The St. Louis Democrat* states some facts of decided meaning and promise. The owners of three-fourths of the slaves in that city voted the Free-Labor ticket, believing that Emancipation would increase the value of their lands more than it would diminish the mercantile value of their negroes. And, within a week after the triumph, thirteen families settled in this city of five or six hundred houses; several Eastern capitalists at once made liberal investments in the city and its vicinity, several large manufacturing establishments are soon to be started, and the contracts and other demonstrations with reference to building are already such as to justify the expectation that two hundred houses will be erected in Jefferson during the current year. This is but one of many indications of the Free-Labor current setting in upon Missouri, and destined to sweep all before it. Mr. Senator Green's "cannon of the South" will be spiked or turned about before he will have been able to fire them.

The Tennessee at New-Orleans has brought Mexican advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th, from the City of Mexico to the 5th, and from Tampico to the 1st instant. They furnish fuller details of the late disasters of the Constitutional party, but do not materially alter the position of affairs as they stood at the last previous advices.

It would appear, notwithstanding the expectation of a pitched battle at Celaya, and the report of a bloody engagement at Salamanca, that very little blood had really been shed. Celaya was not even attacked. Osolo, or Osolos, as some papers and correspondents write his name, by a movement to the rear of that town, induced Parodi to abandon it and to retire on Salamanca. This was on the 7th of March. On the 9th, Osolo appeared before Salamanca, and the next day occurred the engagement hitherto reported to have been very bloody, but which now turns out not to have been so. It is said that Parodi, whose soldiers were already wavering in their fidelity, had great difficulty in making them fight at all. Doblado, who was acting in conjunction with Parodi, soon surrendered with all his forces, being more than half the entire army, and Parodi, who had less than two thousand men left, fled hastily to Guadalupe. While the two armies—the one in flight, the other in pursuit—were hurrying toward Guadalupe, a movement took place in that city against Juarez and his ministers, who were kept prisoners three days by the insurgents. This movement was put down, but the entrance of Parodi into the city and the near approach of Osolo gave the signal for the departure of Juarez, who retired to Colima with the design to embark for Acapulco, where he might hope for protection from Alvarez, or, if worst came to worst, might sail for San Francisco. The only news from Alvarez is a manifesto of his, dated the 8th of February, against the plan of Tacubaya, as proclaimed by Zuloaga, by which, it will be remembered, the new Constitution was set aside and Comonfort was proclaimed Dictator. What view Alvarez may take of the subsequent events, does not yet appear, but the tone in which he speaks of Zuloaga, as having been a tool and instrument of Santa Anna in firing the houses, wasting the fields, and decimating the people of the South, does not evince any very friendly spirit. A report prevailed at Mexico, that, unwilling to involve themselves in a struggle with the veteran who hold upon the port of Acapulco and the State of Guerrero had proved strong enough to foil all the efforts of Santa Anna, and to lead eventually to his downfall, the new Government were anxious for negotiation.

Juarez fled from Guadalupe on the 19th of March, and on the 23d Parodi capitulated, the first article of the capitulation providing that the defenders of the Constitution should not be persecuted.

Vera Cruz still held out against Zuloaga, but of the movements in the interior of that State, and the maneuvers of La Llave, who commands the troops at Vera Cruz, to surround and cut off the two thousand men sent against that city from Puebla, we have no further accounts. Tampico, of which the garrison had pronounced for Zuloaga, was already besieged by Garza, the Governor of Tamaulipas, without any immediate prospect of relief. Of Villahermosa at Nuevo Leon, and his embryo Republic of Sierra Madre, we hear nothing; but General Comonfort has written a letter from New-Orleans denying that he has any thing to do with the filibustering expeditions said to be on foot, with the view of aiding in this project. The only news from Northern Mexico is a protest of the Legislature of Chihuahua, following up a protest of the State of Sonora, against any treaty by which any portion of the national territory shall be alienated or sold. It would appear that annexation to the United States, though favored by a few large non-resident landholders, under the idea that it would enhance the value of their property, does not find much support from the body of the inhabitants of Northern Mexico.

On the occasion of every discussion of the Pacific Railroad bill, we hear of the vast value and extent of the East Indian commerce. Our eyes are always dazzled by visions of the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. Aged and respectable statesmen do not hesitate to grow eloquent and enthusiastic on this subject. We will oppose a few figures of trade to these figures of rhetoric.

In the tables of Commerce and Navigation published by the United States, at page 510 of the Report for 1857, our readers may learn that for the year ending June, 1857, the Imports and Exports from and to the following countries were as follows:

Imports.	Exports.
British East India.....\$16,762,214	\$977,337
Brazil.....1,538,585	87,512
Philippine Islands.....1,336,332	4,385,130
Canton.....5,660	612
Other ports in Asia.....5,660	612
Total.....\$21,742,351	\$5,611,331

This is a full exhibition of our entire trade with the Asiatic Continent. Out of an aggregate import and export trade of over \$700,000,000 for the year above mentioned, only \$28,000,000 belonged to Asia. The truth is, that, in the present state of the commerce of the world, the trade with Asia is reduced to a bagatelle comparatively. So far as its profits and advantages go, we could lose it and hardly miss it. By way of contrast with this much vaunted commerce, we will give a few other figures. The trade for the year ending June, 1857, was with the countries named below as follows:

As for bringing the products of Asia across this Continent by land to supply the European markets, or even our own, it is all a dream. It is surprising to find statesmen of intelligence talking about it. The use of the Pacific Railroad is to develop and unite and protect our own territory. It is to rest upon no such myth as the trade with Asia.

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We often see it stated that the Cunard line of steamers have been eminently successful in a pecuniary point of view. The following paragraph, from a late London letter, does not corroborate this view of the case. It even hints that disastrous revelations are in store, and that it may be found, after all, that the bottom has fallen out of this as out of a good many other joint-stock speculations set on foot in England within the last ten years:

"Every one here regrets the disappointed running of the Collins line. A notion has got wind of the fabulous profits realized by its rival, the Cunard Company. This notion, although only a private partnership, actually covers the whole of Mr. McAlister's management. It cannot be called for, for it has never yet realized the ghost of a copper dividend. It is true that four per cent interest has been paid, but the surplus profit is all locked up in the securities of the company, and is not available. At the adjourned meeting of the shareholders in June next, which is anxiously looked forward to, it is believed that disastrous revelations will be made."

If it should turn out as here conjectured, we shall be in no way surprised. This whole business of trading on Government "subventions" is unsound in principle, and will, nine times out of ten, prove disastrous in practice. To manage immense amounts of capital by means of huge agencies subject to no vigilant supervision, and held in check by no large personal interests of the managers, is the true way to accelerate bankruptcy. The natural tendency to extravagance under such management is always more than great enough; but when that tendency is stimulated by free resort to the Government purse, it becomes irresistible. Our navigation interest, our steamboat interest, has, as a general proposition, been prosperous enough in the main. Losses have been suffered, and bankruptcies have taken place, no doubt, in many instances. But the general interest has flourished and we have grown, unaided, to be almost the first maritime people in the world. It is only when the Government has stepped in with its gratuities and "subventions" that any branch of our maritime service has broken down utterly. The reason is apparent. This stimulus has led to extravagant undertakings, which have been loosely and extravagantly managed. All the economies so necessary to success, have been overlooked or discarded in view of the boundless resources of the new backers. We trust our Government will now have wit enough to see the folly of undertaking to support steam lines, or any other form of private business, by applications of money from the public chest. It all goes into the hands of sharks and pillagers of one kind or another, and has no other issue but mischief and demoralization.

A statement on the subject of African cotton, communicated to *The Daily News* of London by Mr. Thomas Clegg, a large cotton-spinner of Manchester, would seem to indicate that the cultivation of African cotton for exportation is already a practical reality. Mr. Clegg states that he receives consignments of cotton and other products from a large number of native African traders, of whom the larger part are residents at Abbeokuta, which is the principal depot where the cotton is collected. During the year 1857, the quantity of cotton collected on his account amounted to 1,250 African bales of 100 pounds each. This cotton is purchased of the native cultivators in the seed at a cent a pound—four pounds in the seed being required to make one pound of clean cotton. It can be laid down in England—including the cost in the seed, cleaning, packing, transportation, putting on shipboard and freight to England at a penny a pound—at about eight cents and a half. Notwithstanding the recent fall, cotton of this quality still commands fourteen cents in Liverpool.

Three makers of gins, through Mr. Clegg's instrumentality, and that of others, have, within a short time, sent out to Africa two hundred and fifty cotton gins, not on speculation, but ordered by the natives, costing from \$17 to \$50 each, and capable of cleaning 14,000 lbs. of cotton a day. As these gins have been bought, and generally paid for on delivery, Mr. Clegg thinks they will not stand idle. One trader has recently ordered a boat to convey the cotton, and two others each a new packing press, at considerable expense. There are four packing presses in operation at Abbeokuta, able to turn out forty bales daily. As to the cotton in the seed, there is no scarcity of that. There is always plenty offering, and the people of Abbeokuta cannot be made to believe that England can purchase all they can produce. Mr. Clegg has outstanding, in this business, upward of \$25,000, every cent of which he expects back, with profits. He had a single transaction amounting to \$14,000. Every ounce of cotton imported by him has been collected, all the labor on it performed, and the responsibility of it borne, by native Africans alone.

When we consider the remarkable and rapid development of native African industry in the production of palm oil, there seems to be no reason why the cotton cultivation may not increase with equal and even greater rapidity. Labor is abundant, the climate and soil are favorable, and the attention of the natives being fairly turned in this direction, the greatest difficulty in the case would seem to be overcome.

In our recent notice of the Lecompton debate in the Senate, we did not quite exhaust the subject. Mr. Harlan of Iowa made an excellent speech, to which some of his colleagues have even applied the term "great." Mr. Harlan is a most worthy member of the Senate, singularly unobtrusive for a man of his merits, and one who never fails to meet the highest expectations of his friends when he engages in debate. His colleague, Mr. Jones, never makes speeches, except in private, and then, if report speaks truly, mainly to the ladies. His place will be something more than filled by his successor, Gov. Grimes, who will follow him in the

next Congress, with an enviable reputation for sterling worth and integrity. Of the California Senators, Mr. Gwin is on the Administration side, and has been long in service. He has handled Lecompton gingerly, as the Pacific Railroad is his pet project, and he is anxious to avoid all encounters that may prove prejudicial to that enterprise. He owes his last election to the magnanimity of his opponent and colleague, Mr. Broderick, who is an admirable representative of the leading characteristics of the Golden State. Fresh, original, brawny, powerful, prompt and ready for any emergency, he has already won a conspicuous position among our Senatorial sages. Not accustomed to parliamentary ways and usages, he has yet been singularly successful. More than once, his hard sense has borne away the obstructions of critical hostility to the progress of business. Attempting nothing ambitious, he entered warmly and heartily into the Lecompton debate, and acquitted himself in a manner to command the full respect of his fellow-Senators. Elected a Democrat, his declarations against Lecompton have been quite as significant and pointed as any that have ever been leveled against that now repudiated child of fraud and audacity.

Of the New-England Senators, Mr. Allen of Rhode Island alone voted for this measure. Mr. Allen is a small, mid-appearing, inoffensive-looking old gentleman. He was formerly very rich, and is indebted to his possessions for his seat in the Senate. These were swept away in the late financial storm, but the revulsion does not seem to have reformed Mr. Allen, as it is fondly hoped it has many other sinners. As a Senator, Mr. Allen counts on a division, and in this respect is very like another Senator who also went into the Senate upon the merits of his purse. We allude to Mr. Wright of New-Jersey. Mr. Webster once said, referring to a certain quarter of the Senate Chamber, that a particular chair there had been long observed by him to be the seat of a very small voice, uttered upon very small subjects. He did not, however, refer either to Mr. Wright or Mr. Allen. The colleague of Mr. Wright, Mr. Thomson, is another faithful adherent of the Pro-Slavery party, who sometimes, by way of defining his position, reads little superfluous essays, which are not needed by any one who can see the vane on the White House. We think he read one on Lecompton, but we are not sure. Pennsylvania, though the home of the President, had a divided vote on Lecompton. Simon Cameron, the printer and banker, had the merit of casting that of the Opposition. Gov. Bigler represented Mr. Buchanan, and made several long speeches, and read at least one long essay, in his behalf. His efforts were never highly appreciated, but the Administration seemed to insist upon his repeating his unsatisfactory performances. Little Delaware had one Senator who was always missing on the Lecompton question. Mr. Bates is understood to be a gentleman of enlightened views and moral convictions. It was natural, therefore, that he should not be found among the crowd of Lecomptonites. We think Mr. Pearce of Maryland would have joined his company, but from considerations of a delicate nature—not, however, of a kind to implicate his honor, for Mr. Pearce is an honorable man.

Mr. Pugh of Ohio had a good deal to say and do about Lecompton. He talked in its favor and voted against it, under instructions, thus showing himself much less intelligent or less honest than his constituents. Mr. Pugh came into the Senate with quite a little reputation as a smart young man. He has good points, but we fear he is not likely to justify his early promise. He talks a large amount of small law, the most of which is very bad law. He has given some excellent votes, with some very poor reasons for them. We like him for one thing. He is quite obstinate, is not inclined to plunder, and sometimes votes against his party. We are sorry to say it, for it is a pleasure to chronicle rising superiority, but we fear Mr. Pugh's star declined early. Mr. Stuart of Michigan has distinguished himself in this session by his early, consistent and able opposition to the great fraud. He was the leading ally of Mr. Douglas in his original movement against it, and has never faltered nor swerved from his course. Mr. Stuart is a speaker of great clearness and force, but his mind does not incline to compactness and brevity of exposition. The gentlemen who are, by courtesy, styled the Senators from Indiana, followed the Southern lead in this debate, as their interest (and of course their principles) led them to do. Mr. Bright is not so bright as his colleague, Dr. Fitch. He carries perhaps more weight of metal—certainly in his pocket if not in his head—than the more mercurial Doctor. He now and then makes a very solid speech, generally so solid that people do not care to try to penetrate it. Mr. Fitch has been very valuable during this session, and has evidently been trying to impress the Senate with a high sense of his oratorical accomplishments. He seems to have had an ambition to cross the path of Mr. Douglas, having more than once valiantly flung his glove at him. The Doctor has respectable parts, but is evidently of a gaseous nature, and will subside after a little.

John Cadwallader has been nominated and confirmed as U. S. District Judge for the District of Eastern Pennsylvania, vice John K. Kane, deceased. Mr. C. was a member of the last House—a very poor debater, but a most reliable voter for every wrong and outrage devised by the controllers of his party, especially against Kansas. He is probably the least fit for a Judge of all the candidates whose names were submitted to the President. Judge Sherwood was probably the best, but Vice-President Dallas would have been the most graceful and politic appointment.

Exploration of the Ill. in Asia.—A voyage was made in 1852, at the command of the Governor of West Siberia, up the Ill. from Lake Balkash to Irtysk, which lies on the stream, on the route between Fort Kopeisk to Fort Wierne. In the year 1854, a Russian merchant named Kuznezoff fitted out a second expedition, and the same voyage was repeated. Timber fit for ship-building was found in three different places near the river. The stream varies from 280 to 300 feet in width, and is of a sufficient depth. At its mouth are four bars, but they are only about seven feet in width. It is navigable from April to November, and is considerably deeper than in winter, at which season it is frozen over from Dec. 8 to March 10. Lake Balkash freezes two weeks earlier, and is two weeks later in thawing. The water is not salt, as has been supposed, but is sweet and pleasant to drink. Whatever obstacles may exist to navigation may easily and effectually be overcome. In fact, it is confidently expected that it will be possible to ascend the stream as far as the Chinese city Kuldscha. In 1856, the same Mr. Kuznezoff fitted out a vessel—the first one ever built in the port of Balkash—which reached Irtysk, and was to return the same Autumn. Preparations were already made to ascend as far as Kuldscha, but it was necessary first to obtain sanction from the Government, and as the expedition was postponed and, as Kuznezoff said in a letter, "the introduction

of steam vessels on the waters of the Ill. was delayed one year." In the interior of the country Sorghum flourishes together with tobacco, wool and cotton. The appearance of a steam vessel before the mouth of the large border towns of Western China will be an important event to the inhabitants of those distant lands.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19, 1858.

The Conference Committee met this morning and spent an hour in conversation. All the members were present. No proposition has been made on either side yet.

The Conference meets again to-morrow at 10 a. m., when it is probable that an agreement will be made, or that they will report to both Houses their inability to agree. The latter is the most likely result.

The Republicans have resolved to stand by the Crittenden amendment entire, which removes the Kansas question finally and forever from Congress, and they will decline taking anything less, throwing the responsibility on the Administration of leaving open the question by refusing to adopt the Crittenden bill. It is understood that the six South Americans and the Douglas Democrats will take the same